he contents himself with observing that the Turkish press is solid on the subject-which was known before-and that the Palace party is in a frenzy of desire to conclude a Russian alliance. If other witnesses may be trusted—and there is a multitude of them—this frenzy is not confined to

You would confer a favor on the British public, and particularly on the Conservatives, if you would tell them where Lord Beaconsfield got the motto Imperium et Libertas, which he brought ont at the Guildhall. Who is the Roman statesman who first proclaimed it, or in what Roman historian is it to be found ! I never knew people so completely at a loss. This is a country of classical scholarship. There are plenty of men on the press who graduated from the universities with high classical honors. There are countless volunteers who send letters to the papers on obsence points of ancient learning. One of the best known private tutors in Eugland, Mr. Wren, has actually contributed to a daily paper a political dissertation on the principles involved in the motto; but not a word from him or anybody about its origin. Nobody undertakes to identify its author. And, still more oddly, nobody comments on everybody's ignorance. Yet Lord Beaconsfield expressly said: "One of the greatest of the Romans when asked what were his politics replied Imperium et Libertas." If he were one of the greatest of the Romans surely he might be identifled. Lord Rosebery eleverly said that Lord nsfield's watchword reminded him of the late Emperor Napoleon's declaration that the Empire was Peace. There was not much peace under Na poleon, and Lord Beaconsfield's empire is never without a war on hand. But that does not help us out of our difficulty about the authorship of the phrase. If Lord Beaconsfield had ever been suspected of giving the rem to his imagination, it might almost be thought he had invented his Ro man. But with a man of Lord Beaconsfiel I's strict exactitude in all historical matters, such a suspicion G. W. S.

P. S .- A painful commentary on these doubts has just appeared. Mr. Wren, whom I mentioned above, has written another letter, in which he plainly affirms that Lord Beaconsfield's Roman is after all only a Roman Mrs. Harris, "I thought so," says Mr. Wren, "when I wrote my letter, but of course assumed that the Premier would not make so definite an assertion without good grounds. Inquiry of more learned men than myself, and a careful search, have satisfied methat Lord Beaconsfield's historic person is a mere man in buckrain." It now only remains for Lord Beaconsfield to produce his authority and confound Mr. Wren and all similar

There is another currous woint in connection with this speech. In The Times the Prime Minister is reported as saying, "If there be a country, for example, one of the most extensive and wealthiest of empires in the world-if that country, from a perverse interpretation of its insular geographical post-tion, turns an indifferent car to the feelings and the fortunes of Continental Europe, such a course would, I believe, only end in its becoming an ob-ect of general plunder." That is an ominous prediction: well calculated to rouse alarm, if to rouse alarm were Lord Beaconsfield's object. But it happens that he did not say it. What he said was that, in the case supposed, peace might be endangered. The Times alone has the other phrase, and what one would like to know is, how it got there.

## AMONG THE IMMORTALS,

THE RECEPTION OF HENRI MARTIN BY THE FRENCH ACADEMY-NOTABLE PROPLE PRESENT. M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

has been my privilege to be in friendly social relations sent me last week a ticket of admission to the Academy for the day of his reception. It admitted me by the grand door and secured me a seat immedifunct academicians sit when their successors are plorizing them. I was therefore very well placed to observe the celebrated people who came to wit-ness the solemnity. The room in which the Immortals receive newly elected brethren must have been escribed to you over and over again, I shall not therefore go into details in saying that it retunda with a demed roof and oping to a narrow, flat, central space, and covered with circular benches. The decorations are in a gray tone and skime, which in this time of golden-calf worship I rather like, and the table be hind which the Bureau sits is made of rough deal boards, covered by a scanty drapery of green baize. All the carpeting is in a cheap and vulgar Manches-

ter fabric. The spectators embraced the pillars of the career, and a great number of influential Jews who think it worth their while to be attentive to M. Henri Martin, who is a proprietor of the Sidele, a Henri Martin, who is a proprietor of the Siècle, a journal which occupies a great financial position, owing to its relations with Cernusch. There were also the Liberal friends of Louis Philippe and his dynasty, whom M. Thiers had drawn with him into Republicanism, on his retirement from the Preside ney, when he could no longer remain there with dign ty. I was sorry that M. Gambetta absented himself from the Academy yesterday. Thiers had once called him a for furieux—but there had been a cordial reconciliation in the dark days which preceded the last general elections. The beavy, honest Spuller represented the République Française. M. Grévy sent as his delegate General Pittie, who sat opposite Madame Thiers, in a niche—or a tribune resembling one—high up in the roof. The widow of M. Thiers was above the statue of Bessuet, and reminded me, in her widow's weeds, of Queen Victoria. Grief has left deep traces on her countenance. She was a rather handsome and well-preserved woman at the time of M. Thiers's death. She is now gray-haired, and wears the expression of one who has been stunned by affliction. The sister, who sat down stairs on the form reserved for the Thiers family, is not less cut up than her sister. Both ladies have aged many years since I has been the honor of being received by them in 1877 in the Place St. George.

Admiral Pothuan attended on the widow, and stood behind her chair in a pose which was at once natural, gentiemanly and imposing. He is a fine-looking man, and gossips with have it that he meditates asking Madame Thiers to cast away her widow's weeds and become Padmirale Pothuan. Be this as it may, when the Admirale Pothuan. Be this as it may, when the Admirale Pothuan. Be this as it may, when the Admirale Pothuan. Be this as it may, when the Admirale Pothuan. Be this as it may, when the Admirale Pothuan in the same triendship with M. Thiers, and his lovalty after the 24th of May to his iliustrious friends, would explain his attitude in la Tribune Bossuet yesterday. ournal which occupies a great fluancial position,

after the 24th of May to his illustrious friends, would explain his attitude in la Tribune Bossuet yesterday.

None of the Monarchists of the Academy attended except the Duc d'Aumale, who as M. Thiers's academical godson, could not have decently absented himself, and M. Mezieres, who cause to have the pieasure, no doubt, of sitting next the Royal immortal. Littré is too much the invalid to quit bis bed-room. Jules Favre is also in bad health. Why Charles Blane who was an habitué of the selon at the Place St. George did not attend to hear his eulogy I have not heard. Cuviller Fleury was present, and sat at the right hand of bis former pupil, the Duc d'Aumale, who had Mezières at his left. His Royai Highness had the air of one who was ennigé, which, I dare say he was, at the praises lavished in all sincerity of heart by the honest Henri Martin on the Republic, and the great man who drew France into accepting it, because the only régime securing order and liberty in an equal degree. M. Henri Martin speke out of the fulness of his heart. In writing out his speech he felt that he "indited a good matter. Garnier, of the Architect, as a member of the Institute, sat just behind the recependaire, who was very warnaly applanded as he advanced in his discourse, and bore with good temper the pin pricks inflicted on him by M. Xavier Marmier. In the Court I me Admiral Pothuan and M. Barthelewy St. Hilaere, who walked with me from the Institute to the Place de la Madeline. The conversation I had with them was of a highly interesting character, and may form the subject of another letter.

I am sorry to find that both the Royalist and Red journals sneer at the academical solemnity of yesterday, which they both treat as a first-class interment of Thiers's memory. They both scoff at the great patriot who, at the time of life when men are usually in their dotage, was with dauntiess contage and producious skill engaged in saving France from utter ruin.

### MARTIAL LAW IN EUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.-The Military Court, before which the Nihilists charged with attempting the assessination of General Brentelen were on trial, has sentenced Mirsky to be hanged. Tarkhoff has been condemned to hard labor in the Siberian mines for thirteen years for assisting to conceal Mirsky. Six others have been acquitted.

# FAILURE OF A HAMBURG FIRM.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The important firm of I. C. Goddefroy & Son, of Hamburg, with large transat-untic connections, has suspended payment.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE QUIETLY RECEIVED IN BOTH HOUSES-SENATOR BURNSIDE ANNOUNCES A SPERCH ON THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL-REP-RESENTATIVES FROM CALIFORNIA, IOWA AND

NEW-YORK SWORN IN. SENATE......WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1879. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Vice-President WHEELER, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain, who made special affusion to the teath of one Senator and the severe domestic affliction of another, since the close of the last session.

On motion of Senator THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) the

On motion of Senator THURMAN (Denn., Ohio) the Secretary was directed to notify to the House that the Senate was in session; and, on motion of Senator BAYARD (Denn., Del.), Senators BAYARD and ANTHONY (Rep. R. I.), were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify to him that both Houses of Congress were in senatou and ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.

him that both Rouses of Congress were in acased as ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.), 12 o'clock was fixed as the regular hour of daily meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT submitted the reports of the Secretary of the Senate, siving an account of the property of the United States in their custody, as required by law. He also submitted a statement of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year culting November 29, 1879. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

While awaiting for the report of the committee to wait upon the President, business was suspended and the Senators passed the time in hand-chaking and mutual congratulations. All the Senators were in their scate except Messrs. Bailey (Benn., Tenn.), Biaine (Rep., Mc.), Rutler (Dem., S. C.), Cameron (Rep., Wis.), Davis (Ind., Hl.), Farley (Dem., Cel.), Grever (Dem., Cre.), Hampton (Dem., S. C.), Richard (Dem., Reson (Dem., N. C.), Sharen (Rep., Nev.), Vance (Dem., N. C.), Voorhees (Rep., Le.), Lamur (Dem., Miss.), Easyen (Dem., N. C.), Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), Whyle (Dem., Md.), Williams (Dem., N. C.), Sharen (Rep., Nev.). The public galleries were filled with Indies and zentlemen and the diplomatic gallery and ber of desks.

At 12:23 the Committee not having reported, on mo-

ind several occupants. Fine flowers decorated a number of desix.

At 1:23 the Committee not having reported, on motion of Mr. THURMAN (Dem., O.), a recess was taken for three-quarters of an hour.

At 1:20 p. m. the Senate reconvened, and received a message from the House, announcing that it was in session and that it had appointed a committee of three to join such committee as might be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress had convened and was ready to receive any communication be might wish te make.

Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. 1.) gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would ask leave to call up the joint resolution offered by nim at the last session relating to the perposeed interoceanic canal, for the purpose of making some remarks thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Business was then again suspended for a short time.

At 1:45 p. m. the Senate Committee to wait on the President reported that they had done so, and had been informed it hat the President would at once communicate to Congress a message in writing.

Immediately after the committee had reported, the private secretary of the President appeared and an-nounced that he had been directed to deliver to the Senate a messace from the President. The message was thereupon received and submitted to the body by the

thereupon received and submitted to the body by the VICE-PRESIDENT. The Clerk then read the message' completing it at 3:10 p. m.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) then rose and said that the sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of amouncing to the Senate the death of his into collegue. Zicharlai Chanoler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the character and services of one so long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express, by resolution and by collegy, its sense of the irreparable loss the Nation had sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to a Senator present at the last adjournment and absent now forevermore, he moved that the Senate do now adjearn.

The motion was agreed to, and at 3:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Long before the hour appointed for the meeting of the second Session of the XLVith Congress the galleries of the House were filled with interested spectators, while on the floor the usual scenes incident to the first day of a session were being coacted. Hands were warmly shaken, and greetings were exchanged. Laughter and good-fellowship ruled supreme until Speaker RANDALL (Dem , Penn.), ascending to his desk, which was adorned with a basket of handsome

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Har-Frayer was oncrea by the Caspeals, the Key, Dr. Halvison, who returned thanks that the members of the House had again been permitted to assemble together.

The SFEAKER then directed the Clerk to east the roll, when 232 members responded to their names.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the certificates

of election of Horace Davis (Rep.), H. F. Page (Rep.). C. P. Berry (Dem.), and Romnaldo Pacheco (Rep.), of California, and of William G. Thompson (Rep.), of Iowa,

as members of the House.

Mr. F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) presented the certificate Mr. F. WOOD (bem., N. Y.) presented the certificate of election of Waldo Hutchins (Dem.) from the XIIh District of New York. He stated that the State Casvassers will not meet until the 12th of December, and, according to the customs of the House, Mr. Hutchins (who has a certificate from the District canvassers showing his election by 3,500 majority) could not take his seat until that time. Mr. Wood, however, hoped that, as there was no question about the election, Mr. Hutchins would be permitted to quality.

Mr. GARFIELD (hep., Onio) stated that there would be no objection as long as the action of the House in the matter would not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. Hutchins, therefore, in company with the other newly-elected members from California and Iowa, appeared at the bar of the House and took the "fronciad" oath.

Ou motion of Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Iowa) a committee

proceed with business.
Ou motion of Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Iowa) a committee of three was appointed to wait mon the Fresident, and announce to him that the House was ready to receive any communication be might desire to transmit.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Atkins, Becknell (Dem., Ind.) and Gardeld (Rep., Ohie) as such committee, and the House then took a recess of thirty minutes. Atterward the recess was extended thirty minutes more, at the end of which time the House was called to order and the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that it had discharged its duty, and that the President had nortified to it that he would immediately transmit a message to Congress.

Immediately thereafter, at 1:50 p. m., the President's

annual message was received and read by the clerk. At first the message was listened to attentively, but after a time members fell into conversation, and the message was concluded without any manifestation of approbation or disapprobation being made on either side of the House. The reading of the message consumed an hour and a half, and taon, on motion of Mr. F. WOOD, the message and the accompanying documents were re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be

#### The House then, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned until to-REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Mr. A. K. Tingle, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, in his annual report to the Secretary, states that the value of seizures reported during the year amounted to \$87,463; amount recovered by suit or compromise, \$43,386; increased duties and penalties collected on advanced involves and changes of conscied in advanced involces and coanges of classification, \$817,240; reduction in expenses recommended, \$147,230; savings during the year by reason of reduction made by department in rates of drawbacks, \$530,626. Ferty-nine charges and commission cases were dismissed involving \$143,100.
The amount involved in suits instituted was \$749,414. The number of arrests and criminal prosecutions instiinted was thirty one. The number of agents employed during the year was twenty-eight. The per diem compensation aggregated \$75,914, and travelling expenses \$18.602, making a total cost of \$94.516.

\$18.602, making a total cost of \$94.516.

The total expense of collecting the customs revenue during the year was \$5.485.779; the expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was \$5,525,787, show-

The total expense of collecting the customs revenue during the year was \$5.485,779; the expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was \$5,525,787, showing a reduction of \$40,008.

During the year the number of packages of unappraised merchandose transported from ports of first arrival to ports of destination, under immediate transportation bonds, was 249,811, on which the invoice value was \$8,745,663, and the estimated duties \$4,284,850.

Reterring to the successful efforts of the unvision, in cooperation with the appraising officers, to check undervaluations of imported merchandise, Mr. Tunge says:

The question as to the true market value of file kid gloves has been apparently settled, after a most vigorious contest by the importers, added by able counsel. A number of reappraisements resulted in establishing the value at 52 transes per duzen, as originally claimed by the Goverument, instead of 42 france, as claimed by the importers. All entries of the gloves, of first quality, are now made at 52 tranes. The increased duties and penalties collected upon the strile alone during the fiscal year amounted to \$176,975.80.

Proofs were obtained and presented to the Appraisers, showing that veivets imported from Germany on consignment, although manufactured upon orders previously given at a fixed per cent, were systematically and uniformly undervalued upon entry. It was found upon investigation that the prices at which these velvets were ordered and sold, after deducting entires, commissions and expenses, were from 20 per cent to 40 per cent higher than the invoice prices. It should be understood that those were not ordinary importations of goods to be sold in the American market, but that the price which has manufacturer was to receive was agreed upon before shipment to the United States. The declaration by the manufacturer, in his invoices, of a larger price than that at weight the grows were actually sond, was therefore a deliberate attempt to evade payment of a portion of the leading. These investigations h

past, the amount of duties collected upon them would depend upon the elasticity of the "conscience" of the foreign manufacturer. Several invoices of vidvats were reappraised, and in every instance an advance upon the invoice of vidvats were reappraised, and in every instance an advance upon the invoice of vidvats was read under general order, and upon the amount-coment of the result the consigning green in the constitution of these goods was held under general order, and upon the amount-coment of the result the consigning green in the constitution of the result in the consigning green in the constitution of the constit

By reference to the accompanying tables, showing the classification of surars and the dutes assessed thereon, at the four principal ports during the last two flaval years, it will be seen that the classification for the past year was higher than for the preceding year, the average duties per penul being one and one-half hundredths of a cent more for the fiscal year caused June 30, 1879, than for the year previous. This fraction, small as it is, makes an increase of \$240,699 94 in the duties collected upon 1,604,606,449 pounds of sugar imported during the year at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimars.

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The annual report of the Attorney-General was submitted to Congress to-

United States Marshals the Attorney-General says:

The last session of the present Congress having adjourned without making appropriations for these officers and their deputies for the current year, much anxiety was fait lest the ordinary business of the courts, as it affects private parties, and especially as it regards the interest of the United States, would be seriously deranged. It was my view that tuese officers might properly proceed in the regular performance of the duffes required of them by law, it that anticipation of a suitable appropriation by Congress which should compensate them for the services actually rendered, and those expenses necessarily incidential to the discharge of their offices.

These officers have faithfully performed all the duties required of teem by law, and advanced from their own means the expenses necessarily incidential to the discharge of their offices.

Although in one or two instances, on account of the expenses to be incurred, marshals have been compelled to postpone the service of process, yet no important practical difficulty has been found in the entered of the business of the United States or the conduct of the business of its courts by reason of this deniences. This is due to the zeal and fidelity of taxes faithfully, not with standing the embarrassment under which they labored.

I consider their conduct in all respects worthy of the United States Marshals the Attorney-General says:

Under the head of "Protection to Civil Officers,"
the Attorney-General says:
Additional levistation is needed to protect the executive civil officers of the Government in the performance of their duties, and also against outrages which are committed upon them, because they have faithfully performed them. The punishment now attached to a resistance of the process of the United States Couris is not commensurate with many offences which have been committed upon and against these officers. United States Couris abound be clothed with proper power over such offences in order at least to purish those who murder their officers while discharging their duties or because they have discharged them. A matter so vital to the proper execution of the process of the United States should not be set alone to the administration of justice in the State Courts.

Referring to the election laws, the Attorney-Gen-

Referring to the election laws, the Attorney-Gen-

Referring to the election laws, the Attorney-General says:

It has been my effort resolutely and fairly to execute all the laws of the United Sixies projecting the purity of elections in the same way that other laws are executed, and to bring to justice those who have violated them. Some addition to the expenses of the Department has been made by the prosecution of off-noes committed against these laws by various forms of intimidation and frand, the more prominent of which latter was the off-nee familiarly known as ballot-box stuffing. While convictions have not been obtained in as many cases as could have been desired, I mave known of none which were commenced without proper and sufficient evidence to junify them. The immeer of convictions obtained, however, authorizes the belief that a more healthy sentiment is developing itself against offences of this character. That they strike at the very foundation of republican government cannot be disputed.

The necessity of making some additional provision for the transaction of business in the Pederal

ion for the transaction of business in the Federal Courts is adverted to. General Devens suggests the appointment of an additional judge in each circuit, by which means an intermediate appellate court could be formed in each circuit, consisting of two circuit judges and the circuit justice. An appellate court of such a character could be safely invested with a very large jurisdiction, and would relieve the Supreme Court and those circuits now op-pressed with business, besides giving to all parties

opportunity for speedy trial.

A detailed statement here follows of the disposition of the causes on the docket of the October term, 1878, and of those thus far heard during the present term. The attention of Congress is called o the recent decision in what are known as the "trade-mark cases," and also to the questions involved in several cases now pending and soon to be brought to the consideration of the court.

The appropriation by Congress for expenses of the

brought to the consideration of the court.

The appropriation by Congress for expenses of the United States courts during the last fiscal year was \$2.800,000. The amounts already paid out and the accounts presented and payable from this appropriation will require a deficiency appropriation of \$370,000 on account of the judicial expenses for the fiscal year 1870. The estimate for the fiscal year 1870. The estimate for the fiscal year 1880 is \$2.350,000. Among other recommendations are the following: That the United States District Attornoys should be paid by salaries alone, and not as at present chiefly by fees; that assistant United States Attorneys should be provided for in certain districts and their salaries fixed; that the number of United States Commissioners—now aggregating 2,000—is too great, and as the expenses incident to their duties are continually increasing. Congress should fix the maximum number in a district, and if authority should be given the Judge of the district to disallow fees in cases where warrants were carelessly issued, much might be done to lamit expenses.

The report concludes with a reference to the courts in Utah, in which the Attorney-tieneral says:

For the last four years appropriations have been made for the expenses of the Territorial Courts in Utah. This Territory persistently declines to make the appropriations which aid other Territorial Courts in Utah. This Territory persistently declines to make the appropriations which aid other Territorial courts in Utah. This Territory persistently declines to make the appropriations which aid other Territories of the United States make, and properly should make, for these courts. It will be for Congress to consider whether some system cannot be adopted by which the Territorial four the compelied to meet an expenditure which the legislation of Congress has treated as a proper charge upon it. It would be obviously impossible in the meantime to permit the proper discussion of the content of the content and the territorial justice to fall

## THE TRUNK LINES

ERIE INTEREST AND RATES.

RUMOR THAT ERIE IS SHORT 700,000 OF THE SUM REQUIRED FOR INTEREST-EX-JUDGE SHIP-MITTEE-INFLUENCE ON AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND RAILROAD RATES OF THE FLOOD OF WESTERN PRODUCE-A STATEMENT BY JAMES M'HENRY.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Erie has not funds enough on hand to pay the interest nearly due. The deficiency was rumored to be \$700,000. concluding his argument in defence of the railroads yesterday, ex-Judge Shipman reviewed the testimony that has been given before the Assembly Committee concerning the management of the railroads of the State. The address was a thorough analysis of the testimony and a clear statement of the position of the managers of the Eric in relation to all errors of administration that have been alleged against them James McHenry has sent a statement to the committee of his version of the Eric controversy. Brief comments on this by President Jewett and S. L. M. Barlow are given herewith.

THE FRIE INTEREST ALMOST DUE. A RUMOR THAT THE COMPANY HAS NOT THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO PAY IT-THE DEFI-

CIENCY REPORTED TO BE \$700,000. At the Windsor Hotel and Delinonico's at a late hour last evening it was ramored that James R. Keepe had stated that the Eric Railway Company was \$700,000 short of the sum necessary to pay the interest due in a few days on its bonds. At the latter named place Mr. Keene's own words were quoted to this effect; and a document purporting to be in his own handwriting was shown, of which the following was a copy:
"The Eric statement, which will soon be pub-

lished, will show \$700,000 deficit toward payment

of interest on its bonds." Mr. Jewett was sought, but at the late hour at which the news was obtained he could not be found. Mr. Keene was subsequently sought at the Albemarle Hotel, where he is now living, but in reply to the reporter's card he sent word that he had retired. A communication was sent to him in writing to the effect that he was quoted as saying that Erie was short \$700,000 on its interest due shortly. and asking if it might be stated on his authority. Mr. Keene made no rep'y in writing, but the reply came by the waiter: "No; and you must not say so on my authority."

None of the Eire officials could be found previous to going to press.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BAILROADS. CONCLUSION OF EX-JUDGE SHIPMAN'S SPEECH-

ANSWERS TO COMPLAINTS AND CHITICISMS. Ex-Judge William D. Shipman, as counsel or the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Enthroad, concluded his argument before the Assembly Committee yesterday. Mr. Sierne charges, said Mr. Sulpman, that the carriage of milk by the Eric yields a revenue of \$2,200 per night on each of the local milk trains. The fact is, as Mr. Blanchard has shown, that the gross tion to the complaints of the millers of Roches ter, of the gram-dealers and pork-packers of Buffalo, and to the depression of agricul-ture in the Western part of the State. The testimony discloses the fact that the Genesce wheat fields long since ceased to produce the kind of when their wheat. The only complaint of the Rochester milier is regarding the rate from Rochester cast as com-pared with the through rate from the West. The rate 4 cents higher than the rate from Minneapolis to Liver why does not the purchaser buy his flour in Rochester and saip to Liverpool when the freight is 39 cents cheaper The answer, of course, is that he can buy his flour at the course the 75 cents difference is not created by the rail-roads, but by the Western miller—the result of his near

roads, but by the Western miller—the result of his nearness to the source of study.

The grain trade of Buffalo has undenbtedly declined. It has been supplanted by the great Western centres. This state of things is beyond legislative control; the laws of trade operate irresistibly. The pork-packing business of Buffalo is also not as great as it has been. It is cheaper to kill the hogs in the West, and thus avoid the transportation of 20 per cent of waste material. Buffalo has been injured by the high cost of hauling grain. The combination of the owners of the elevators to keep up high prices is damasting.

ers of New-York. As to the decine in the market price of farming lands in this State, the evidence wholly fails to show that there has been any greater falling off than in real cetate generally in the towns and cities. One witness says that twelve years ago he sold potatoes at \$1.50 busnel; now they were 35 cents. Ontous, then sold at \$2 and \$2.50 busnel; now 50 cents. It is not surprising that farmers find times harder. But the New-York farmer has great advantages over most of the Western farmers. Many of the articles he consumes but does not raise are brought to his door cheaper. He also can respond to the call of the purchaser in New-York quelies.

the Western farmers. Many of the articles he consumes but does not raise are brought to his door cheaper. He also can respond to the cail of the burchaser in New-York quicker.

Still the New-York farmer complains that he has to pay a higher rate per mile for rail transportation over the New-York roads than is paid by the Western farmer. His remedy, he thinks, is a pro rata freight system—either leveling up the through rates or leveling down the local rates to a mathematical standard of uniformity. Now if the New-York trank lines bud the sole power to fix their rates on tarough cast-bound freight (which they have not) they could not raise these rates independent of concurrent action of the other trunk lines without diverting the through traffer from the Chy of New-York. Raising the rates on through freight now passing by rail through this state, by stanute, would send it over roads running through other states. To only other course by which the local rates to reduce the local rates. To attempt this would be to ignore the conditions of transportation—such as length of haul, butk and regularity or traffe, etc. The managers of these roads are struggling to reduce the difference between through and local rates to the uninmum, regard being had to all the elements of the problem.

It has been said that legislation has been successfully applied to traffic on the Engish railways. If you will examine that legislation you will not it very limited in its character and operation. Moreover, a comparison cannot be made as the conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the two conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the two conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the two conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the two conditions of the bulk of the triffic of mis conditions of the bulk of the triffic of mis conditions of the bulk of the triffic of mis conditions of the bulk of the triffic of mis conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the scalador of made as the conditions of the bulk of the triffic of the scalador of the sca

I think an examination of the testimony about the special rates granted by the Eric managers will satisfy you that they were not made capriciously, nor with the design or effect of injuring any one. Mr. Jewett's appointment as receiver and his administration have open criticized. It is sufficient for my purpose here to say that both the appointment and the receivership have been july vinducated. It has been insumated also that the reports of the Eric Railway to the State Engineer misrepresented the condition of the company. The testimony of Mr. Jewett and Mr. Luttle showed that the reports were all made in good faith. As to the sainty of Mr. Jewett, his original salary as president was voluntarily tendered him. The security waiten he required for abandoning the honorable and accrative positions he then held of assume the outerous dailes of managing the affairs of this great corporation was perfectly just and proper. As to his sainty as recuiver, tank was fixed by the Court winch appointed him, without any solicitation of his part or

various decisions of the courts upon the relations of a State to the railroads within its borders, arguing that the railroads were not public enterprises, and therefore not wholly under the control of the State. He closed with those words:

"I am aware that the paternal theory of government is gaining adherents now in this country. The conditions of modern life press harder and harder upon the maittades every year. When these toiling and voting inditions undertake to apply the theory of paternal government to remedy the evils which afflect them, they will extend the hard-panning process to other property besides that of railread corporations."

Simon Stetne will begin his argument in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

HIS VERSION OF THE ERIE CONTROVERSY-RRIEF

about Eric matters, which his representative to this country, James A. Reilly, last evening gave to Mr. Hepburu, hairman of the Assembly Committee. The most important parts of Mr. McHenry's statement, which is entitled " Statement of James McHenry in relation to the loans negotiated to London for the Eric Railway Con pany 1872, 1873, 1874," and which is sworn to before the United States Vice-Consul in Paris, are as follows:

pany 1872, 1873, 'and which is sworn to before the United States Vice-Consul in Paris, are as follows:

I undertook the construction of the Atlantac and Great Whatern as an extension of the Eric Hailway with full knowledge that its prosperity depended on its honorable treatment by the Eric. Some after its completion the Eric repudated all its engagements with a view to strangle the great rallway which I constructed. Early in 1872 I accepted a suggestion made by Mr. St. M. Barlow and others, and determined to provide an honorate administration for the Eric. I took too only course that appeared open to me. I induced by money only ments a majority of the directors to resign in favor of the nonlinees of Mr. Barlow. I reled entirely on Mr. Barlow's statement as to the position of the Eric, accepted has nonlinees and placed them in power, and accepted implicitly every action they represented as being necessary for the benefit of the Eric Company, My object was plain, and was always frankly acknowledged—to strengthen the Eric financially and morally, so that it would be in a position to carry out its engagements to the Atlantic and Great Western.

Immediately on the election of General Dix, Murch, 1872, within twenty-four hours I was called on for an advance of \$2,000,000 to prevent the appointment of a receiver. I negotiated this with Messrs, Baschoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and resided to the company per value in currency, considered at the time an extraordinarily successful negotiation, for which I received the thanks of the company. Shortly afterward a law was passed at the message of Mr. Barlow and his confederates.

In the letter of May 3,1872, Goula's name is for the first time. Introduced as the holder of bonds worth \$3,000,000, which it was suggested should be repurenced. For which he was a suggested should be repurenced with the prevented from realizing would, if any prevented for the bonds. But a contract for the sale of these bonds was concidently made with gould has been prevented from realizing would, if any

was realized by the sale of these bonds (about \$400,000). Thus early I was deceived by Eric officials, mas at my labors for supplying funds arainst bonus on favorable terms were made nestess, by the profit, it not the whole proceeds, going into private pockets.

Barlow's lotter (on page 13) gives assurence that all the earnings were being used for permanent work on the railway, and suggests that the £30,000 "resena" money anould be settled by Hischoffstein out of the balance of bond proceeds. I was raising this money in London under the impression that it was being appropriated for the improvement of the railway and its equipment. In this I was deceived.

Following the scheme of President Watson, in his letter known as the "Watson Programme" and his various suggestions that further amounts were required for the company. I negotiated with Mesers. Bischoffmem \$10,000.000 convertible bonds, pro-pectus attached. Of these \$85,000,000 were at one made available at par in currency. The remaining \$2,000,000 were afterward negotiated under the instructions of Watson in London at lower prices—say 60 per cent to 80 per cent; but for

said that if Mr. McHenry cared to keep his story warm by continued publications he (Mr. Jewett) could not help it. It was enough for him to know that the ques-tion in all its bearings had been discussed in a court of law elected by Mr. McHenry to settle the matter, and that this court had rendered judgment against Mr. McHenry for about two militons of dollars. A TALK WITH MR. BARLOW.

S. L. M. Barlow, who was found at his office, No. 35 Williams-st., read the paper through carefully, making the following comments on several points as he pro-

Mr. McHenry begins bis story without specifying dates, and it would appear, from what he says, that he was engaged in outling the Atlantic and Great Western at the time of the Fisk and Gould management of Eric. In fact he began the construction of the road about 1862, and it was finished about 184. He says that a law was passed at my instance requiring the directors of Eric to be resident citizens of the United States. This is we not to recognize proxies, and was from my my Evarts. Southmayd and Cheate, and had the clause Mr. McHenry complains of tacked on at the end. I and those working with me did all we could to prevent the passage of the act, but without avail. With reference to the repurchase of \$3,000,000 of bonds from Mr. Gould. He took them at 65 per cent. We objected to this, but found on making impulsy in Wail Street that nobody in New-York would give as much for the bonds as Gould himself. But we knew we could realize somethous like 97 per cent in bondon. We offered to repurchase of Gould, who refused to sell except for something like 92 per cent or 95 per cent. His bonds were in Engined, and we threatened to attach them for the judgment obtained against him. We had him so far in our power, and he compromised at 75 per cent, by which means I saved about \$650,000 to the Eric Company. When Mr. McHenry says, "There was not a single doing of the proceeds appropriated without the coss in of the Eric Company or some of its officers or agents," I need only rejoin that a court of his own choosing rendered a judgment against him for two unitiens, as due from him to the Eric Company.

#### ATCHISON TO BE A RAILROAD CENTRE. IMPORTANT CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 1 .- Jay Gould and party returned to this city to-day. Mr. Gould stated that the Central Branch Road would be extended to form a connection with the Kansas Pacific at an early day; that the St. Joseph and Denver Road would be extended to Atchleon from a point near Troy Junc-tion; that a line would be built from Bine Rapids or Waterville to Marysville; and that the Central Branch Road, from this city to Waterville would be relaid with steel rails in order to provide for largely increased trafflo over These changes will give this city outlets never before had, over both the St. never before had, over both the St. Joseph and Denver and Kansas and Pacific Roads. The new road from Grand Island, on the Union Pacific, vin Atchison and St. Louis, will be the shortest and most direct line the West affords between the Pacific Coast and Missour; and the extension of the Central Branca to a connection with the Kansas Pacific near the west into of the State, will make the shortest and most direct route from Denver to the Missours River, Mr. Gould indicated that all the traffic passing over the Kansas and Colorado roads and the Union Pacific for St. Louis and castward will centre at this city. He stated that Atchisoo should be afforded, either for east or west-bound focients, over both the Kansas Pacific and St. Joseph and Denver Roads, facilities equal to those at Kansas City or St. Joseph.

EXTENSIONS AND COMBINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1 .- Governor Talbot and other prominent State and corporation officials of chasetts arrived in this city last night and are to-day inspecting the terminal railroad facilities Point, of the P-nusylvania and Baitimore and Ohio Railroads. Fx-Governor Briggs stated that the visit

miles between Maryaville and Waterville will be built at once and with form an Important through line to be operated as the St. Joseph and Denver.

to be operated as the St. Joseph and Denver. The agent of the new proprietors has purchased the old road-bed and right of way between Watterns and Atchiseos for the curpose of extending the Missouri Pacific to this city. The grading is to be repaired and the track taid as aron as possible. Thus St. Joseph will be the terminas of the anisouri Pacific Radroad. It has been understood for some little time that the atchison and Nebraska Read is to change its irrack and run from Troy Janetion to St. Joseph.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. I.—Regarding the runor that a syndicate had made an offer to purchase the City of Philadelphia's interest in the stock of the Pennsylvania Radroad. City Controller Pattison says that, as an ordinance of the City Councils prevides to that the stock channot be sold at less than par and then only if paid for in city sizes, such a transaction would could the stock was quoted in the market yesterday at 504s.

LOTISVILIE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The Nashville Conference has resulted in a satisfactory tariff agreement, and if not in terms, still in fact, the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Chattanoora Roads are to work together.

together.

CINCINNAII, Dec. 1.—Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, has lesued a concurrent decree for the sain of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Radroad, a similar decree having been issued by the United States Court in tediana some days ago. The time of the sale is to be fixed by the Master Commissioner. Bridger, are required to deposit \$250,000 as an evidence of good faith.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

A FORMAL WITHDRAWAL.

THE REV. MR. TALMAGE SUSTAINED-HIS TRUSTEES DECTOR TO LEAVE THE PRESENTERIAN BODY. The trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle last vening drew up the following paper, which was adopted unanimously, to be presented to the Rev.

T. De Witt Talmage, the paster : The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Taberna-cie Church do represent officially and unitedly to the pastor, the Rev. T. DeWitt Taimage, D.D., as follows:

the pastor, the Rev. T. DeWitt Taimage, D.D., as follows:

That the wanton and persistent pursuit and persecution of the pastor of this church by wicked, malignant and malicious mea, under the garb and pretext of ecclematicism, having for its avowed object his destruction and the destruction of the prosperity and peace of roligion in this church, we had that featly to our daty as freemen of the Lord Jesus Christ demands the separation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle from the Presbyterian denomination for as long as this gross and unprovoked wrong shall continue, and that we request our pastor to initiate such measures as will effect this course, required by self-respect, by the rights of human nature, and by the interests of good order, efficiency and full consecration in the work here, so blessed of God in the past and present, and beckoning us to higher sacrifices and successes, for the cause of the evangelizing Gospel in the future.

A SERMON ON WALL STREET.

#### A SERMON ON WALL STREET. AN ABSTRACT OF THE REMARKS OF THE PASIOR

ON SUNDAY. "Recent Doings in Wall Street" was the subject of Mr. Taimage's discourse at the Brooklyn Tab-ernacle Sunday morning. The decorations of the

remained in their piaces. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The text was Proverbs xxill., 5: "Riches certainly make themselves wings. They fly away as an easte toward heaven." Mr. Taimage said: Money is a golden breasted bird with a silver beak. It lights on the office desk, and in the counting-room, and on the parior centre-table. Men and women stand and admire it. They do not notice that it has wings, larger than a raven's, larger than a flamingo's, larger than an eagle's. One wave of the hand of misfortune and it spreads its beautiful plumage and is gone—as an eagle toward heaven, my text says. I sometimes think that it goes in the other direction. What a verification we have had recently of the flying capacity of riches in Wall Street! Encouraged by the revival of trade and because the ansters which have occurred were so far back as to be almost lorgistical state of the point until innocent people supposed that they were always going to ascend and gathered in from all parts of the country. The crass cam :- thank God in time to warn many who were on their way thither. The sad ness of it is that a great many young men of integrity who had saved a little money for the purpose of starting

who had saved a little money for the purpose of starting in business went into Wall Street and lost all. If ever there was a time when the pulpit should speak out concerning certain kinds of nefarious enterprises, now is the time. Stocks are again rising, and they will fall, and 10,000 men will be ruiced unless the press and the pulpit give emphatic utterance.

1 course: countrymen who have a surplus to invest it in first mortgages or Governments and to keep clear of Wall Street, the vortex in which so many have been exampled and swallowed up. These recent distators have not depressed trade. Thank God. Wall Street's capacity to blast the country is gone forever. Wall at a marrow, snort, unarchitectural, and its bistory is unique. Except Lombard-st. London, it is the mightest street on the planet. There the Govern-The grain trade of Bufalo has undendedly declined.

It has been supplanted by the great Western centres.
This state of things is beyond legislative control; the laws of trade operate irresistiby. The port-packing business of Euffalo is also not as great as it has been. It is cheaper to kill the hega in the West, and thus avoid the transportation of 20 per cent of waste material. Bufalo has been injured by the high cost of hading grain. The cambination of the owners of the elevators to keep up high prices is damasing.

DEPTRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.

It is charged that the decline in the value of farm lands in Western New-York and use to the railroads. This is a celusion. If the New-York is due to the railroads. This is a celusion. If the New-York roads were blotted out of existence, still the products of the West would reach the East-ru markets in competition with those of the farmeters of New-York. As to the decline in the walk of the farmeters of New-York. As to the decline in the market price of farming lands in this State the wife market price of farming lands in this State the wife market price of farming lands in this State the wife market price of the competition with those of the farmeters of New-York. As to the decline in the market price of the complex of the price of the competition with those of the farmeters of New-York. As to the decline in the market price of the complex of the price of the complex and the market price of the complex of the complex lands in the state of the decline in the walk of the decline in the value of farm lands in Western New-York is due to the railroads. These representations were existed upon, and the area of the dark of the distinct that the became evident that the call the wast of the market price of the complex and the market price of the wast of the wast of

and and religious history of this country. It is only a few blocks ione, but it has reached from the Canadas to the Gult of Mexico, and from San Francisco to Bandon. The best and the worst some in the country are there; everything from unawerving integrity to history accountrelian, from heaven-born charity to bioodless shvicekism.

Wail Street stands as a type for tried integrity and for the most outrageous villany. Farmers with but a few hundred dollars' worth of produce to pur on the market have little to test their characters; but put a man in the seven-dimes heated furnace of Wail Street, and he either comes out a Shadrach or a black moral cinder. If I wanted to fled integrity bomb-proof I would go among the brokers and bankers of Wail Street. Some suppose that there is only unlimited financial dobancary there. Yet if you read the business signs from one end of Wail Street to the other, you will find more men of integrity and Christian benevolence than in the same space in any other street in any of our oties. But it is also the type of inbounded awindle. There are spiders waiting for inbounded awindle. There are spiders waiting for inbounded awindle. There are spiders waiting to runocent flies. There are anacondas ready to crush the unwairy. Tone are the flancels wreckers on the beach, praying for a Carribean whiriwhad to sweep across our commercial inference. It is no place for a man to ge in business unless he has als moral principles social. Ostaral Park in his famous man whose secam-osts and opera-nouses could not atone for his additionar rides in Central Park in his famous for many principles are not settled to keep out o. Wail Street. There is snow a thing as the here of a bank or of a Stock Evchance—do you be that here. God didn't allow the honas to hure Daniel; and as work allow the "bears" to hair you have a should be not with the country, of legitimate speculation and or iron or hardware. Stop legitimate apeculation, and you stop the banks at the dollar which he makes its a bright add as honest a

A LESSON FOR THE SUNDAY AFTER THANKS-

GIVING.
Robert Collyer's subject Sunday morning was "Self-Sacrifice." The oldest buman instinct, he said, is solf-turess, which is exhibited in primitive man in the characters of Adam and Cain. Self-sacrifice came in with Abraham and marked the advent of a better day, All the great men of the Biblic were marked by this feature, and with Jesus the sole purpose was to give Himself for the life of man. Everything most noble, beautiful and good has come to us torough these who could give up themselves most freely. This is the lesson for the Sunday after Thank-giving.

appointed him, without any solicitation of his part or on the parts of an appoint of the parts of an appoint of the parts of the parts of an appoint of the parts SNOBBINGTON AND SHODD .- Lady Snobbing